

Congress a report containing the results of the review under paragraph (1).

(b) **OPPOSITION TO CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.**—The Secretary of State shall direct the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency to oppose programs of the Agency that are determined by the Secretary under the review conducted under subsection (a)(1) to be inconsistent with nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals of the United States.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report that—

(1) describes the total amount of annual assistance to Iran from the International Atomic Energy Agency, a list of Iranian officials in leadership positions at the Agency, the expected timeframe for the completion of the nuclear power reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant, and a summary of the nuclear materials and technology transferred to Iran from the Agency in the preceding year which could assist in the development of Iran's nuclear weapons program; and

(2) contains a description of all programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in each country described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and any inconsistencies between the technical cooperation and assistance programs and projects of the Agency and United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals in these countries.

(b) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—The report required to be submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, to the extent appropriate, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 7. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Government should pursue internal reforms at the International Atomic Energy Agency that will ensure that all programs and projects funded under the Technical Cooperation and Assistance Fund of the Agency are compatible with United States nuclear nonproliferation policy and international nuclear nonproliferation norms.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRIBUTE TO LEN SWINEHART AND KERRY KNOTT

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to rise for just a moment to call the Members' attention to several members of the leadership staff who are leaving and to point out that when we look at the complexity of this institution, at how many different things have to work in order for us to be successful, that the very hard work of our staff members is a key part of how this institution works, whether it is our personal staff or committee staff or in the case of leadership, members of the leadership staff.

In my case, I am rising tonight to recognize Len Swinehart, who is celebrating today his 50th birthday and spent the last two weeks totally immersed in helping the appropriations process and finishing up the budget agreement with the President. Len has served here since 1976, when he came as a special assistant to Representative Harold Sawyer of Michigan. He went on from there to be administrative assistant to Vin Weber and then to become the deputy minority staff director on the House Committee on the Budget, and then became my floor assistant when I was the whip and finally floor assistant to me as Speaker. He has worked in particular on budget and appropriations matters.

Let me just say that Len has had a tremendous impact on this institution. I remember in particular working with him during the budget summit of 1990 as we tried to deal with issues that were very complex and where his background from the Committee on the Budget was invaluable. He has since played a major role both on budget and appropriations matters and in working with David Hobbs in trying to manage from the leadership's perspective what happens on the floor on a day-to-day basis. He has a tremendous record of service to the American people.

Because he came here a good while back, he is in a position to leave us and retire on his 50th birthday, and I just want him to know we are going to miss him and that we know that he is taking with him an institutional knowledge and awareness of this place that is truly quite remarkable.

□ 2015

I think it is particularly appropriate that he is having his 50th birthday today as we are passing a bill into which he poured so much time and effort and in which he worked with the appropriations staff in a very effective way.

So Len, we will miss you.

If I might take a moment of my time and yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Speaker for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, let me share the gentleman's sentiments about Len Swinehart. We have had the privilege of working with Len on so many very difficult, and sometimes it seems arcane, provisions of the rules. His knowledge, his experience, his understanding of the history of the institution and the precedence on which we could draw has always been invaluable to us in working out these complex problems, and we will truly miss Len.

In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the imminent departure from our leadership staff of my chief of staff, Kerry Knott. I first became acquainted with Kerry Knott in 1983. In 1983 he was a young idealist that wanted to be involved in politics and wanted to do it for the best of all reasons: to improve the quality

of this Nation and to accede the government in service to the future of our children and our grandchildren. Through all of these years we have worked together, he has never changed.

I was laughing about that as I thought this morning, and I have said it many, many times, that there is always a danger when one comes to work in the government that one may come here as a young idealist and leave here as an old cynic. Kerry has defied the odds on both accounts. He came here as a young idealist and he leaves here as a young idealist. He will leave here I am sure satisfied in his own mind and heart, as I am, that each and every moment he spent in this town was a moment when service to his country was more important to him than any other consideration.

We see two fine young people who have done good service to this Nation leaving our ranks. We will miss them sorely, and if I may add on a very personal note, I will miss Kerry Knott not only as a working colleague, but as a personal friend. As he leaves me as a colleague, I hope to retain him as a friend.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, let me also comment, because I had the opportunity to work with Kerry. He became in the years when we were in the minority our chief planner and he, working with Dan Meyer and Len Swinehart, developed the transition plan which was a multi-volume loose leaf document which enabled us to actually take over the House in 1995, and to move into the 100 days, 93 days, as he used to remind us, and pass the entire Contract With America, with one exception. Kerry did an outstanding job of planning. We are going to miss him. It may be a sad commentary in our years of experience that we regard Kerry Knott and Len Swinehart as young men, but I think we will work on that later on.

Anyway, I want to just say again, not just to these two fine members of the leadership staff, but sometimes when government courses are taught, people should realize that behind every Member there is a team, a staff that is working to serve their constituency; behind every issue there are staff members who specialize in that topic. For every committee there are professional staffs working all year-round; and for the leadership on either side, Democrat or Republican to function, there have to be leadership staff members who do an outstanding job.

Finally, sitting here in front of us and gathered all around us is the House staff which as an institution makes it possible for this very complex and remarkable institution to represent the will of 260 million Americans. So let me just say as we are closing out this particular Congress, I want to thank each and every member of every staff in both parties and the House institutional staff, for the dedication, the discipline, and the hours of professionalism they put in to serve their country,

because they truly make it possible for the rest of us to do our jobs.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield for one final observation, Kerry, Len, look at the two of us. Before the Speaker and I met you, we did not have a gray hair between us. Thank you.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). Pending possible further business, and by unanimous consent, the Chair will entertain 1 minutes.

DEFINING AN IMPEACHABLE OFFENSE

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, over the last several weeks, the American people have rightly asked, what is an impeachable offense? When the framers used the term "high crimes and misdemeanors," they were using a 600-year-old term that did not appear in criminal law. A high crime and misdemeanor does not have to be a crime or a misdemeanor.

Impeachable offenses are not necessarily criminal acts. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story wrote that offenses growing out of, "personal misconduct must be examined upon very broad and comprehensive principles of public policy and duty." In other words, misconduct can be an impeachable offense. An impeachable offense may be anything that is dishonorable, like abuse of power, obstructing justice or lying under oath.

In conclusion, Abraham Lincoln once made a statement. He said, "You can fool some of the people all of the time, you can even fool all of the people some of the time, but you can never fool all of the people all of the time."

He made that statement in a place called Clinton, Illinois.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. SENATOR DALE BUMPERS

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who has been a great leader and statesman for the State of Arkansas and for this country, United States Senator DALE BUMPERS. Senator BUMPERS will retire this year after 24 years in the U.S. Senate. A native of Arkansas, Senator BUMPERS has been active in community affairs most of his life, serving as city attorney, school board president, and president of the Chamber of Commerce. His service defines the term, public servant.

Senator BUMPERS served the people of Arkansas from 1970 to 1974 as our

governor. He trimmed the number of State agencies, doubled the number of State parks, launched an initiative to double the number of doctors trained at Arkansas' only medical school. He helped to build more and better State highways and improved our educational system.

There are so many good things in the State of Arkansas that would not be there if it were not for Senator DALE BUMPERS. The world is a better place because Senator BUMPERS has served. Arkansas and America are better places. With Senator BUMPERS' retirement comes the loss of one of Arkansas' finest public servants and a good friend to all those who have had the pleasure of work with him. I wish Senator BUMPERS and his wife, Betty, much health, happiness and success in the years to come.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 105TH CONGRESS

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, as we end the 105th Congress, I think it is very important to understand that for the first time in a generation, Congress is about to adjourn with a budget surplus. When Republicans took control of this body, such an achievement would have seemed impossible. But for the first time in 16 years, this Congress gave the American people a tax cut. One could only wonder if tax cuts would have become a reality had the Republicans not taken control.

Through the Tax Code Termination Act, this Republican-led Congress gave a promise to the American public that we will develop a fair, simpler and more honest tax system. It was this Republican-led Congress that provided a more accountable Internal Revenue Service which now places the burden of proof on the IRS rather than on the taxpayer in tax disputes.

Furthermore, this body made a promise to our Nation's seniors, and we are working to save and secure Social Security well into the future. So when my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to tell us that this is a do-nothing Congress, know that they are right. We did nothing to fulfill their agenda. We did not raise taxes, we did not increase budgetary red ink, and we did not ignore IRS abuses. Along with the American people I am proud that we did not follow the liberals and their 40-year controlled agenda of tax hikes and bigger government.

JUSTICE FOR PEDRO OREGON

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I join my fellow elected officials in asking for an official inves-

tigation into the killing of Pedro Oregon. Pedro Oregon was a 22-year-old father of two young daughters. He had never been in trouble with the law, and Pedro was a dedicated landscaping employee who played on the local men's soccer team and even tutored those who wanted to learn soccer. He was killed by local law enforcement officers with 12 shots to the back. There were no drugs or alcohol found in Mr. Oregon, and as well, no search warrant was there. No gun of his was fired. I think it is important that we recognize the value of lives of Americans.

Mr. Oregon was an immigrant. He was part of the immigrant community, but he was a hard-working person, seeking to find his rightful place in America. This tragic and terrible situation has cast a blight on the harmonious community that we are trying to engage in in our neck of the woods.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the Attorney General would quickly investigate and determine whether the violations have occurred and violated Mr. Oregon's civil rights and find justice not only for his two young daughters, his wife, his mother, his sister, but all of the immigrant community in Houston, Texas.

NATIONAL SECURITY TOP CONCERN FOR 106TH CONGRESS

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, not too many months ago this Congress created a commission to examine the threat of distribution of weapons of mass destruction, and specifically, the development of ballistic missile technology to rogue countries and to lesser developed countries. That commission, a bipartisan commission of some of the most distinguished Americans in the area of defense, security and intelligence, has unanimously made its recommendations to the Congress.

I know that Members will be busy the next several weeks, but I urge them to look at the executive summary or the full report which has been presented to their offices. I think this report is chillingly important. It suggests to us that our assumptions in the administration were very faulty when it comes to the amount of time, the difficulty that countries will have in securing ballistic missile systems and weapons of mass destruction. We have, they tell us, far underestimated the opportunity to buy or to acquire technology for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to look at this report. It is one of the most important items of information being brought to our attention on national security for many years. It is up to my colleagues to examine this and to try to have an impact on the future Congress, the 106th Congress.